

The Intelligencer.

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TAXATION IN WEST VIRGINIA.

In a minority report Mr. Joseph Bell, Republican member of the State Tax Commission, considers the general subject for which the commission was created, and gives his reasons for dissenting from the report of the majority, composed of Messrs. Mason and Bennett. Mr. Bell has given to the subject, in all its relations, a careful study. He considers the constitutional provision that "taxation shall be equal and uniform throughout the State," and interprets it in the light of the practice of legislation and the teaching of common sense.

He analyzes and compares with great clearness the several classes of property. He combats, as we think successfully, the general theory of the majority, and by critical analysis reveals the unpardonable inaccuracies of his colleagues. In short, the majority report is sifted, ridiculed, and raked by conclusive statements from the official record, by solid argument and by delightful threads of sarcasm. The majority will not reject the method or accept the result, but West Virginians generally will be glad to have lifted from them the weight of odium which the majority put upon them.

Messrs. Mason and Bennett may be said to have indicated a whole people as thieves and purgers, for the man who conceals from the Assessor property liable to taxation withouts which belongs to the State, and if he swears to a false return he purges himself. If, as the two Commissioners say, four-fifths of the invisible property of the State is not returned, there are in West Virginia so many dishonest persons that honest men in this State are living in a den of thieves. Mr. Bell shows clearly that the statement of the majority is not true. There has been no such increase of wealth as that report sets forth; there is no such amount of invisible property as to conceal.

Mr. Bell sees no harm to come from such an inquisitorial system as the majority proposes to establish for the uncovering of invisible personal property; neither does he think the State will profit by making war on corporations. The majority proposes to enter upon a scheme of narrow gauge railroad building, using the school fund as far as it will go. Mr. Bell raises the Constitution as a bar to such a proceeding. The Constitution has not been allowed to stand in the way of the party to which the majority belongs. Mr. Bell regards as majoritarian and right the exemptions which were nullified by the State administration. Mr. Bell is on safe ground, but the party of the majority is in the habit of disregarding the Constitution and the laws when that suits its purpose, and it has the good fortune to find comforting approval in the "solid" Supreme Court of Appeals.

The minority report deserves a wide reading, for it deals intelligently with an important question which the majority has loaded with false accusation and misstatement. It is intimated that there may be a further minority report. It is to be hoped that this is Mr. Bell's purpose and that he may carry it into effect.

"The fatal error of Mr. Blaine's nomination," says *Harper's Weekly*, "lay in the disregard of the conscience and principle of the Republican party." Oh, "come off," George William. This is of the slop slopp. Only the Mugwumps themselves believe that all the "conscience and principle" of the Republican party had been cornered by the Mugwumps, and that they took it with them when they went out. Surely there is some "conscience and principle" left, for there are some good men who stick to the Republican party. "With all its faults they love it still," and since its defeat their regard for it is greater than ever.

But about the Convention that did this terrible thing. No such political body had ever assembled in this country. It was the first under the new and popularized rules of the Republican party. It was sprung from the people, so that it did violence to the "conscience and principle" of the Republican party that was because the Republican party no longer had "conscience and principle." There was no unit rule to gag the unwilling minority of any State delegation. There has never been finer material in any body of men gathered for any purpose in this country. It was not ruled by the office-holders; and Mr. Curtis and his friends failed in their effort to rule the convention with the aid of the office-holders. The convention, in its composition and in its work, represented the party.

It may flatter the vanity of these Mugwumps to think that they took with them all the decency of the Republican party when they went into the enemy's camp. But such pretensions are silly, and in print they are nauseating.

Wooden Legs and Libels.
Some time ago a Philadelphia newspaper said that the whole family of one Mrs. Llewellyn had wooden legs. Mrs. Llewellyn said for libel. Now the case has been settled, the Philadelphia publisher paying costs and making "a proper apology and retraction."

We have not seen the "proper apology," and are a little in doubt as to the proper framing of such an article. In fact it is to be regretted that the case did not come to trial. The taking of testimony would have introduced some novelties; and it might have embarrassed the Llewellyn family to show that the charge, ugly as it was, was untrue. But the newspaper publisher must have thought the chances against him, or he would not have settled.

This indicates that the dangers attending the publication of an independent and enterprising newspaper increase.

If it cannot be said with safety that a family is afflicted with wooden legs, it may be dangerous to say that a woman is dumpy with false hair, or that a man is laid up with false teeth. Under the same dumpy head would come any reference to

sporadic, but no less malignant cases of buntings, plumpers, enamelled tees, rouso on the face, pencilled eyebrows, beladonna in the eyes, corns, bunions, squint-eyes and lumbago.

The libel laws are pretty hard to keep up, but in our business it is necessary to try.

CATALINK CONKING.
The Duplicity of Blaine-Fighting Blaine Behind His Back.
N. Y. Cor. of the Phila. News.
George C. Gorham attempts to deny the truth of the interview with him by Mr. Hart, editor of the *Wheeling Intelligencer*, in which Gorham was made to say that last June he came from Mr. Conkling and was in Chicago to say that Conkling desired the nomination of Blaine. Gorham's reputation for truth-telling is not so high that Mr. Hart needs much support for his statement, but I can say that before Mr. Hart's story was published a gentleman in New York who stood with his shoulder at the wheel night and day during the national campaign told me this story.

"We were at Chicago before the convention when we were surprised by George Gorham walking in. He brought letters to Mr. Blaine's managers. Among other letters he brought one from Mr. Conkling, saying that he desired to desert the nomination of Chester A. Arthur, and that while he was not specially desirous of it, the nomination of Mr. Blaine would be a relief to him. Mr. Conkling was surprised and distrust of Gorham was felt. When he brought John F. Smyth, of Albany, Conkling's friend, the former insurance commissioner, over whose appointment the quarrel among New York Republicans first came to a head, resulting, by the way, in Charles Emory Smith leaving Albany for your State, and when Smyth and Gorham went to work to assist us by pointing out the weak spots in Arthur's canvass and by personal appeals to the delegates, then we thought Conkling was with us, and we admitted Gorham and Smyth to all the inner Blaine canvasses. After Blaine's nomination Smyth, on Conkling's behalf, promised that the latter would take an active part in the campaign. The committee were organized, the campaign had well begun, but nothing had been heard from Conkling. On behalf of the Republican managers, a well known St. Louisan, who had sounded for Conkling's intentions. The answer came back that if the request came from Mr. Blaine himself Conkling would speak, but he wanted to know from Mr. Blaine personally if it was his desire that Conkling should speak for him. Mr. Blaine's friends urged him to write to Conkling but he refused, and it was my belief that Conkling wanted the letter to use to lampoon Blaine with, and that he adopted the plan at Blaine's suggestion, taking the idea from the St. Louisan. After Mr. Blaine's refusal nothing was heard from Conkling, but shortly afterward it was announced that George C. Gorham and John F. Smyth had been visiting Buffalo. A few days later the New York Graphic announced that George C. Gorham said he was going to vote for Cleveland. A friend of mine told me that James D. Warren, the leader of the New York State Democrats, went to Conkling and asked him to take part in the campaign, and he replied: 'I am over \$100,000 in debt. My time is not my own. It belongs to my creditors. All that I can do and everything that I can make is theirs until my debts are paid.' You have seen how the Democrats have paid \$100,000 of his debts, and it is my belief that they intend, if possible, to make him Senator and pay him for that, too. If he does not wish to should the New York Graphic, the now recognized national organ, 'boom' Conkling in double leaded editorials? Take my word for it, if there ever was a Catalink in the Republican party his name is Conkling."

Ammonia in Baking Powders.
Scientific American.
Among the recent discoveries in science and chemistry, none is more important than the use to which common ammonia can be properly put as a leavening agent, and which indicate that this familiar salt is hereafter to perform an active part in the preparation of our daily food.

The carbonate of ammonia is an exceedingly volatile substance. Place a small portion of it upon a knife and hold over a flame, and it will almost immediately be entirely developed into gas and pass off into the air. The gas thus formed has a simple composition of nitrogen and hydrogen. No residue is left from the ammonia. This gives it its superiority as a leavening power over soda and cream of tartar used alone, as the latter gases have been known to be used as a supplement to these articles. A small quantity of ammonia in the dough is effective in producing bread that will be lighter, sweeter and more wholesome than that risen by any other leavening agent. When it is used upon by the heat of baking the leavening gas, that raises the dough is liberated. In this act it uses itself, as it were; the ammonia is entirely diffused, leaving no trace or residue whatever. Don't you think, if it appears so desirable in biscuits, etc., and so sought after by professional cooks, is said to be imparted to them only by the use of this agent.

The bakers and baking powder manufacturers producing the finest goods have been quick to avail themselves of this useful discovery, and the handsomest and best bread and cake are now largely risen by the aid of ammonia, combined of course with other leavening material.

Ammonia is one of the best known products of the laboratory. It, as seems to be justly claimed for it, the application of its properties to the purposes of cooking results in giving us lighter and more wholesome bread, and it is said to prove a boon to dyspeptic humanity, and will speedily force itself into general use in the new field to which science has assigned it.

A Stupid Boy.
"Pa, I read in the papers that another bank has closed its doors. What does that mean?"
"It means, my son, that the cashier has run off with all the money."

"But if they close the doors, and the cashier returned and wanted to put the money back where he got it, he couldn't get in, could he, pa?"
"My child, I did not think it was possible for a boy of your size to know so little about cashiers."

No one can be ill if the blood is pure. Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla root have long been recognized by physicians as the best purifiers. Don't be humbugged by the advertisements of the many quick blitters, but occasionally use Dr. Guyot's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, and you will live to a good old age free from all distress of mind and body. Many of our best citizens who have long been afflicted with blood indicated by weak kidneys, indigestion, sores, aches, etc., owe their recovery to the use of this medicine.

\$1,000.00 we offer to anyone detecting a trace of common grease in Strunz Genuine Wax Soap.

The comparatively poor old age reached by a majority of pugilists simply exemplifies the doctrine of the "survival of the fittest."

Night sweats, fever, chills, malaria, dyspepsia, cured by "Wells' Health Renewer." \$1.

Special Notices.
A CAUTION.—To all who are suffering from error and impositions of youth, nervous weakness, and all other ailments, will send a free book that will cure you. FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send address to Dr. J. C. Wells, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa. No. 7014.

CANNIBALISM AS A CUSTOM.

The Feast of New Zealand Chief-Cooking a Young Girl.

Popular Science Monthly.

Earle, who wrote a very readable, intelligent, and but little known account of the Moors very early in the present century, speaks of the gentle manners and kindly ways of a New Zealand chief, whom he afterward discovered to be an inveterate cannibal. He related that he visited the place where was cooking the body of a young slave girl; that his friend had killed for the purpose. The head was severed from the body; the four quarters, with the principal bones removed, were cooked and passed into small ovens in the ground, and covered with earth. It was a case of unjustifiable cannibalism. No revenge was gratified by the deed, and no excuse could be made that the body was eaten to perfect the friend and ally. Earle says that he learned that the flesh takes many hours to cook, that it is very tough if not thoroughly cooked, but that it pulls in pieces, like a bit of blotting paper, if well done. He continues that the victim was a handsome, pleasant-looking girl of sixteen, and one that he used frequently to see about the *paha*. To quote his own words:

"While listening to this frightful detail, we felt sick almost to fainting. We left the chief who (all killed the girl), and again strolled toward the spot where this disgusting feast was cooking. Not a native was now near it; a hot steam kept occasionally bursting from the smothered fire, and the same thing that we had seen take the head of the girl now came from beneath the bushes and sneaked toward the village; to add to the gloominess of the whole, a large hawk rose heavily from the very spot where the poor victim had been in place. My friend and I sat gazing in this melancholy place; it was lowering gusty day, and the moaning of the wind through the bushes, as it swept round the hill on which we were, seemed in unison with our feelings."

Earle goes on to relate how he and three other companions whom he summoned from the beach for the purpose, with the Englishman's usual impertinent interference and intolerance of customs differing from his own, determined to frustrate the cannibal's intention. They took their hill where the flesh was cooking, and, destroying the oven, buried the remains in the earth. They found the heart put on one side for the special detection of their constant friend and companion. From the constant friend and companion, Earl was afterward, good-humoredly told by the chief that their interference had been of no avail, as they had found the grave where the flesh had been buried, and opened it, soon after he and his friends had left, had finished cooking it and eaten it all.

DEATH.
On Sunday morning, November 23, 1884, Louis G. HARRIS, aged 23 years, 2 months and 4 days.

Funeral takes place this (Monday) afternoon at 2 o'clock from his late residence, No. 2322 Wood street, between St. John and Centre streets. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MARRIAGE.—On Saturday afternoon, November 16, at 4 o'clock, JOHN MANSFIELD, aged 43 years and 8 days.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 220 Sixteenth street, this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited. Interment at Peninsula Cemetery.

DEATH.—On Sunday morning, November 23, 1884, at 6 o'clock, GEORGE, son of Frank and Kate Healy, aged 3 years and 4 months.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 1817 Chapline street, this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited. Interment at Mt. Calvary Cemetery.

LUNEBERGER.—On Sunday, November 23, 1884, at 10 o'clock, JOHN LUNEBERGER, aged 43 years and 8 days.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 220 Sixteenth street, this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited. Interment at Peninsula Cemetery.

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New Advertisements.

FOR SALE—ONE TEAM MULES.

Gentle and well broken. Enquire of MAHIS & STAMM.

WE HAVE AN UNBROKEN ASSORTMENT OF

COAL VASES.

Feeders, Fire Irons, &c.

ATTENTION, PLUMED KNIGHTS!

There will be a business meeting of great importance at the Club Room, on Tuesday, at 7:30 p. m. sharp. It is desired that every member of the club be present.

S. P. HARRISON, Secretary.

OHIO RIVER

SALT!

1,000 barrels best Ohio River Salt in stock.

Also, two cars Plunkett Patent Flour, at

JOS. SPELMAN & CO.'S,

Wholesale Grocers.

NEW YORK

Potato House.

125 barrels good potatoes 75 cents each.

Also, 250 barrels very choice New York Apples.

250 barrels very choice New York Apples.

100 barrels choice New York Apples.

In store and for sale in lots to suit.

T. A. MORRIS & CO.

THE BEST GUM TREETH

Warranted in every respect.

VITALIZED AIR GIVEN and Teeth Extracted on

only Free from Pain.

We use no chloroform or ether in any operation.

consequently patients are not stupefied down to the

chair when Vitalized Air is used.

JMS. MORRISON, Dentist.

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SPARE RIBS,

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BACKBONES,

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TO-DAY,

AT D. C. LIST, JR.,

No. 24 Fourteenth Street.

FIRE SETS,

Brass, Steel and Iron.

A. S. CO. VASES, Feeders, &c.

A full line of above, at

C. E. STIFEL & SONS,

No. 1021 Main Street.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of a deed of trust made by J. F. Weeks and Melissa Weeks, his wife, to the undersigned trustee, dated January 1, 1884, and recorded in the Clerk's office of the County of Ohio, Ohio, in Book No. 19, page 28, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note therein named and described, I, said trustee, do hereby sell, to the highest bidder, the premises situated in the City of Ohio, Ohio, in the City of Wheeling, Ohio, beginning at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described real estate, to wit: All of a certain piece of land situated in the City of Ohio, Ohio, in the County of Ohio, Ohio, and described as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of the Campbell road, corner to Henry Brummett's line, and thence thirty-four (34) feet, with the line of the Campbell road to a stake; thence parallel line with Brummett's line to Little Wheeling creek; thence with the line of the creek to Brummett's line; thence with said Brummett's line on the east side of the lot to the beginning, a part of the J. C. Thernburgh estate.

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